

Honorable House: 1. That they are associated together to promote and encourage those industrial pursuits on which the present and future prosperity of the Kingdom wholly depend, and not for any private profit or advantage of their own. 2. That the membership of the Society is freely open to all. 3. That they annually subscribe considerable sums which are wholly spent on the patriotic objects for which they have associated themselves together. 4. That they have, amongst other things, been at great expense for the erection of suitable buildings for the exhibition of stock and produce. 5. That these buildings are still incomplete, and that without the liberal assistance of the Legislature the Society will not be able to complete them, the subscriptions of members being wholly required for prizes and other means of directly encouraging agricultural industries. Your memorialists therefore pray that your Honorable House will take into consideration the facts now submitted, and will grant to the Royal Agricultural Society such assistance as will enable it to carry out the important objects for which it was organized."

FRANCE is proposing to increase the tariff on imported cereals and cattle. England, or rather a small interest in England, is agitating for a law which will keep out foreign meats and even talks about re-enacting the "corn laws." The prohibition against the pork products of America is still maintained. All of these measures are equivalent to taxing the poor, because they cannot have any effect other than to increase the cost of living. They agree further in that they are intended to protect the domestic agriculture of these countries.

No doubt the agricultural interests of Europe are not in a very flourishing condition. A succession of bad seasons and deficient crops, accompanied by local losses, like those occasioned by the phylloxera in France, have made the margin of the farmer an extremely narrow one. In the natural course of events this condition should improve, as population is continually increasing while the power of raising food is almost stationary, if indeed it has not become less in the troubles of the last ten years. But the wheat fields and cattle droves of America, Australia and India have not only made good the deficiency in supply that might have occurred, but have even reduced the price of wheat and meat to so low a point as almost to discourage domestic production of these commodities. Hence the demand for protection.

THE subject of Police Salaries occupied the attention of the House Thursday afternoon. There was some loud talk, apparently arising from each member having a friend in the service. This system of appropriating salaries for police officers by the Legislature is unprecedented, and is certainly not commendable. In fact some of the members went so far as to mention names, with the hope of adding weight to their argument. Another objectionable feature was appropriating separately for two captains, a Hawaiian and a haole. Starting at \$100 a month with the No. 1 Captains, and reducing the amounts *pro rata* for the balance of the Captains, for it would appear there were more Captains than privates, the Hon. Paul Isenberg rose to his feet and in strong terms denounced the policy of appropriating to each individual policeman as pernicious in the extreme. He advocated the former system of appropriating a lump sum, and leaving it to the discretion of the Attorney-General and the Marshal as to who shall receive the pay, and to value their services according to their ability and trustworthiness. We agree with Mr. Isenberg.

A NOTE on the quail would be incomplete without an allusion to the pugnacity of his disposition. This is, unhappily, incontestable, and it is probably the chief cause of that speedy dispersal of the "beevies" or broods of young birds, which almost invariably occurs. The cocks are able and willing to fight each other when only two or three weeks old, and in the spring contests of the parent males often end in their mutual destruction. The quail possesses no purr—a want, however,

which has been supplied by the resources of civilization. Among the Chinese, combats of quails are still as fashionable a pastime as cock-fighting once was in England. The birds are fed and trained by a strict system, and heavy bets are laid upon the several combatants. The Greeks and Romans were also passionately addicted to these contests, the winners in which have been glorified by the poets of both nations. There is, indeed, a well known, though, from the modern standpoint, hardly credible story of Augustus, who is said to have condemned a Prefect to death because he served up at a banquet in the Emperor's honor a quail celebrated for his numerous victories.

A FORTUNE awaits the enterprising citizen who begins the cultivation of the oyster on this coast. The bivalve would do well here because of the absence of its great enemy, the star fish.

In this connection we may remark that it is an interesting fact, however, that the remains of star-fishes are rarely found in connection with fossil oysters of any age, not even with the tertiary oysters. The oyster family culminated in the cretaceous period, as regards generic differentiation. The abundance of individuals was also as great then as it has ever been since, and it is often the case that the remains of oysters are found in great profusion in both cretaceous and tertiary strata. The cretaceous strata of Texas have furnished a great abundance of the ostreidae of every generic and subgeneric form, and yet among all the many collections of fossils from those rocks there has never been seen a fragment of a star-fish, although echinoids in considerable variety are not uncommon. When it comes to a little quiet scientific talk about the oyster, the P. C. A. will not be found in the rear ranks.

WE have on our table an unpretentious little pamphlet entitled "The Planter's Mongolian Pets; or the Human Decoy Act," by Z. Y. Squires. Owing to the variable condition of the trades we have not read this little brochure, nor is it likely that we shall do so unless the weather grows much cooler. But we feel bound to make public the fact that this denunciatory document was issued from the office of our esteemed contemporary the *Hawaiian*. What are the Chinese stockholders going to do about it? Are they content to nourish an asp in their bosoms which, as soon as their assessments are paid up, will sting for \$58.42 job work—price of pamphlet? With every reliance upon Chinese intelligence, we pause for a reply. As for Squires, we are sorry for him. He, poor man, brought his literature to a very poor market indeed.

THERE are rumors in the air of a new newspaper, subscribed to by the wealth, talent and beauty of this community. We shall welcome the little stranger with exceeding joy. A good, honest, highly moral journal, co-operating with the *ADVERTISER* in elevating the moral tone of this population, might convert these beautiful islands into a sort of *sanctum sanctorum* of Christianity. Side by side with the new evangelist we should raise our voice in a demand for the inculcation of the domestic virtues, we should make this lively and delightful tropic land altogether too warm for practical sinners, and in a year or so we should have the religious feeling of the community so worked up that no fellow would dare to spit on the windward side of the street for fear of eternal damnation.

JAMES G. BLAINE and John A. Logan, in a *plebiscite*, would have received probably not less than four of the five million votes (in round numbers) of the Republican party in the United States. If they should fail of election it will be because a bilious disaffection, the size of a blue pill, will rather vote the Democratic ticket than accept gracefully their overwhelming defeat in the Republican Convention, after opposing a resolution pledging the members of the Convention to accept the action of the majority, as "insulting" to delegates, already pledged, by participation as delegates, to accept the action of the majority as conclusive and binding upon all delegates who remained in the Convention, and submitted their choice to its action.

THE following pleasant notice of the new editor of the *Bulletin* is taken from last evening's issue of that valuable journal:

The mother is but twelve years old, and the baby boy measured about 5½ inches and weighed only one and a quarter pounds, but it was as lively a specimen of the human family as one could wish to see.

When this promising lad reaches twelve inches he will take hold of the new combination, and we feel confident will make a journal which will find its way into every household in the land. We anxiously await the prospectus, and we have been given to understand that when the funds run short, the new editor will place himself on exhibition, and rake in enough to pay off the hands.

A SUBSCRIBER to this journal has been kind enough to express his appreciation of the opening canto of "The Conversion," and to inquire what is the contemplated length of the poem. We take great pleasure in informing him that the "Conversion" will consist of ninety-seven cantos with one hundred and sixty-eight lines to the canto. We have made arrangements with Mr. Thrum to have it published in pamphlet form, and kept on sale at his very excellent stationery store. Single copies will be 50 cents, and 37½ cents by the hundred. Those wishing to keep up with the times, and not get left, should send their orders into Mr. Thrum in good season.

THE following section, part of an Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, has passed its second reading in the Legislative Assembly:—

"Spirituous Liquors" shall mean any wines, spirits, ale, cider, perry, beer, or other fermented or distilled liquors, and all liquors of an intoxicating nature. "Sunday" shall mean the time between 9 of the clock on the evening of Saturday, and 6 of the clock on the morning of the succeeding Monday."

The license of wholesale liquor dealers was increased from \$250 to \$500 a year. The jobbers and retail dealers licenses remain as before. The law will take effect on the 1st January, 1885.

THE *London Standard*, in commenting on the Greely Relief Expedition a few days after its departure from New York, said: "If they (the Greely party) reached Cape Sabine in their boats, the Rescue Expedition ought find them there rather than at Littleton Island on the other side, unless provisions have given out; but the probabilities are that they are in Lady Franklin's Bay, preparing, if no tidings reach them from the outer world, to make their own salvation sure by the time the ice again begins to form." The former prediction proved correct, as the party was found within a few miles of Cape Sabine.

WHY should we not have a sportsmen's association in Honolulu? On the Coast the increase and preservation of game is due altogether to the sporting associations. The opportunities for stocking the country plentifully with birds are ample. There are already the pheasant and quail, and we are sure the English partridge would do finely here. It is a question about the fish, though we do not believe the mountain streams are too warm for the propagation of trout. It would be a magnificent place for deer, and a few might be introduced at a very trifling expense.

WE think representatives of foreign Governments here should endeavor to keep their skirts clear of politics. We believe they are so instructed by their chiefs, and that any publicly expressed sympathy with either the Opposition or the Government is against the wishes of the Powers they represent. We admire enthusiasm; but it is always a dangerous commodity to deal in, especially at this juncture. Gentlemen who allow this admirable quality to run away with their judgment are apt to be pulled up with a round turn before they get very far.

To Section 4 of the Appropriation Bill which provides that "The Minister of Finance shall not cause or allow to be paid from the Treasury any money for objects not provided by this law," Mr. Dole proposed to add the following:—"Nor for any object herein authorized over and above the amount appropriated therefor." His amendment was adopted.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. SESSION 1884.

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, August 8, 1884.

House met at 10 A.M.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Under a suspension of the rules, a petition was presented by Mr. Pilipo from C. M. Hyde, President of the Board of Trustees of the Kawaiho Female Seminary, praying for an appropriation of \$2,500 in aid of that institution. Referred to the Committee on Education, together with a resolution offered the other day for the same purpose.

REPORTS.

Mr. Dowsett—From the Committee on Public Lands and Improvements, reported a bill to grant Government aid in the construction of telegraphic and telephonic lines throughout and between the islands, reporting a substitute bill. It was read a first time. It proposes to grant an aid of \$50 for each mile of line constructed through barren or deserted sections of the islands, by any person, or company, the same to be paid out according to the judgment of the Minister of the Interior.

The bill was read a second time by title, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Rowell moved that the bill to provide for the encouragement of the growth of the ramie plant, and the manufacture of that fibre and others, be re-committed to a select committee.

Mr. Hitchcock said there was no necessity for a bonus being granted for the cultivation of the ramie plant; that was a settled fact. It was growing wild at the present time on the islands, in some places faster than the sugar cane. The difficulty in the matter of the success of this enterprise was not any doubt respecting its culture, but it was solely in the want of an efficient machine to relieve the fibre of the wood and gluten parts. For this latter purpose he would be willing to grant aid.

The motion to re-construct was carried, and Messrs. Hitchcock, Gouffrey Brown, Wilder, Kupieha, and Kean were appointed as such committee.

On motion of the Attorney-General, the bill to require all book accounts to be kept in the Hawaiian and English language, was taken from the table and made the special order for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Dole said that the President of the Board of Health had the other day denied any knowledge that healthy children had been permitted to visit the Leper Settlement. He had since been informed that a healthy child, 11 years of age, Jocke, had been given a permit by the Secretary of the Board of Health.

Mr. Gibson denied any knowledge of the act; the permit might have been given under misrepresentation. He had always exercised the greatest caution in these matters.

THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SALARIES OF THE POLICE

And the Appropriation Bill was resumed, in Committee of the Whole. Auditor-General Walker in the chair.

When the committee rose on Thursday, the question pending was the allowance of the item of five policemen at \$40 per month, with an amendment offered by Kaulukou to increase it to \$45. The amendment was lost, and the original item passed.

The item for eighteen police at thirty-five dollars per month was read.

Mr. Kaulukou said that the next item was twenty-five police at thirty dollars per month.

Mr. Ahole favored the motion.

Mr. Dole opposed it. He said thirty dollars a month was a sufficient sum to pay for the services rendered.

Mr. Kaulukou argued at length in favor of his motion, and for better pay generally for the policemen.

The Attorney-General said, for once, he could not resist voting for the motion made by his friend Kaulukou. He said the difference between the two sums was trifling, and the thirty-five dollars was only adequate to the service rendered.

Mr. Kaulukou's motion to make the item forty-one police at thirty-five dollars prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Baker, the item of two police at thirty dollars per month was agreed to.

At noon the committee rose, and the House took a recess till half-past 1 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill continued:

EWA.

Deputy-Sheriff, at \$50 a month. Passed.

Four police, at \$20 a month. Passed.

WAIANAE.

One Deputy-Sheriff, at \$20 a month. On motion of Mr. Kaulukou, raised to \$40.

Three police, at \$20 a month. Passed.

WAILUA.

One Deputy-Sheriff, at \$50 a month.

Mr. Kaulukou moved to raise it to \$75. He stated that the incumbent was an old and valued servant.

Mr. Nawahi expressed his surprise at such a motion.

Mr. Dole said he was not surprised at the motion of the Hon. Member for Honolulu. He does not care a snap for the police of Ewa or Waianae, because he was not elected for those districts. His motives for increasing the pay of the police are not based upon any system or rule, or law. He is very generous with the people's money, but he did not believe he would be so generous with his own money.

Mr. Smith said the committee, in considering the police matters, had tried to keep in view the size of the place where the services are rendered, and in no case had they reduced the salaries, but, on the other hand had, in some cases, increased them.

Mr. Amara supported the increase, he being the party interested.

The item passed at \$60 a month.

Four police at \$20 a month.

Mr. Amara moved it pass at \$30 each, and also that the number of police be increased to five.

Mr. Smith said it was a little, quiet, peaceful country village, and four policemen were ample to maintain order.

Five at \$25 each a month. Carried.

KOOLAUA.

One Deputy-Sheriff at \$30 a month. Passed.

KOOLAUPOKO.

One Deputy-Sheriff at \$50 a month.

Mr. Kaulukou moved it pass at \$60 a month.

Mr. Kean moved it pass at \$70 a month. He said that district is next in importance on this island to Honolulu.

Mr. J. T. Baker moved it pass at \$65 a month.

Mr. Kanealii said said one Deputy-Sheriff was scratching the other's back.

Mr. W. O. Smith inferred from the District Judge spending most of his time in Honolulu there was very little work to do there, and no one could insinuate that a man of his character would not shirk the work.

The time having elapsed, the committee rose and reported progress.

The House proceeded with the

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Reconsideration of a bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Hitchcock moved the first section pass.

Mr. Kaulukou moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Motion to indefinitely postpone carried.

Mr. Smith said several of the liquor-dealers had come to him personally, and stated that they were in favor of the section as passed in the early part of the week.

The President informed the Hon. Member for Wailuku that Section I was killed, and no further discussion could take place thereon.

Section II passed.

Mr. Kaulukou moved the indefinite postponement of Section III relating to wholesale licenses.

Motion lost, and Section passed.

Mr. Kaulukou moved the indefinite postponement of Section IV relating to jobbing licenses. Carried.

Section V, relating to retail licenses. This section provides for increasing the license from \$1000 to \$2000, with a bond in the penalty of \$5000.

Mr. Dole said this bill was intended for the property of liquor sellers. It was intended to increase good order. The passage of the section will probably necessitate the liquor seller raising his price, or he would have to mix his liquors with water, and should he do so, he would not do so much harm, and that is what this land needs. He is the man that makes the big profits, and he can afford to pay a heavier license. This section would have the effect of increasing the revenue of the country and lessening the evil.

Mr. Frank Brown said the Honorable Member for Lihue referred to the enormous profits of the retailers. He could point out a case where there was no profit at all. A wine and liquor seller at the corner of King and Nuanuan streets had closed his saloon, and he had reason to believe that others would do likewise in the course of a year.

On the vote being taken, the motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by a majority of two.

Section VI, relating to the granting of licenses outside the city of Honolulu, was indefinitely postponed.

Section VII provides that the licensee shall sell by the glass to be consumed on the premises and between the hours of 6 o'clock A.M. and 9 o'clock P.M. Indefinitely postponed.

Section VIII relates to the selling of liquors to minors and women, and also to persons who have been twice convicted.

The Attorney-General moved to amend by inserting the words "habitual drunkards" and omitting the remainder of the section excepting that part that relates to penalty for violating the regulations.

Mr. Dole said the amendment of the Attorney-General defeated the whole object of the section. He (the A. G.) knew that a bar-tender was not a fit person to judge who was a habitual drunkard, or if he could, was he likely to introduce the subject and tell his customer "You are an habitual drunkard," and no bar-tender would defeat